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## Viewing cable 09LIMA1667, Peru Signs Counternarcotics Information Sharing Agreement

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### Understanding cables

Every cable message consists of three parts:

- The top box shows each cables unique reference number, when and by whom it originally was sent, and what its initial classification was.
- The middle box contains the header information that is associated with the cable. It includes information about the receiver(s) as well as a general subject.
- The bottom box presents the body of the cable. The opening can contain a more specific subject, references to other cables ([browse by origin](#) to find them) or additional comment. This is followed by the main contents of the cable: a summary, a collection of specific topics and a comment section.

To understand the justification used for the classification of each cable, please use this [WikiSource](#) article as reference.

### Discussing cables

If you find meaningful or important information in a cable, please link directly to its unique reference number. Linking to a specific paragraph in the body of a cable is also possible by copying the appropriate link (to be found at the paragraph symbol). Please mark messages for social networking services like Twitter with the hash tags **#cablegate** and a hash containing the reference ID e.g. **#09LIMA1667**.

Reference ID	Created	Released	Classification	Origin
<a href="#">09LIMA1667</a>	2009-11-25 18:57	2011-08-30 01:44	<a href="#">CONFIDENTIAL</a>	<a href="#">Embassy Lima</a>

Appears in these articles:

<http://elcomercio.pe/politica/715001/noticia-wikileaks-peru-pidio-ayuda-fbi-combatir-narcos-mexicanos>

INFO	LOG-00	AID-00	AMAD-00	CG-00	CIAE-00	CTME-00	DEAE-00
	DINT-00	DODE-00	WHA-00	EAP-00	DHSE-00	OIGO-00	FBIE-00
	TEDE-00	INR-00	IO-00	L-00	CAC-00	NSAE-00	ISN-00
	NSCE-00	OIC-00	OIG-00	OMB-00	CAEX-00	MCC-00	PM-00
	GIWI-00	P-00	ISNE-00	DOHS-00	FMPC-00	SP-00	IRM-00
	SSO-00	SS-00	STPD-00	TRSE-00	NCTC-00	SCRS-00	PMB-00
	G-00	SAS-00	SANA-00	/000W			

R 251857Z NOV 09  
FM AMEMBASSY LIMA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 0150  
INFO AMEMBASSY BOGOTA  
AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES  
AMEMBASSY LA PAZ  
AMEMBASSY MEXICO  
AMEMBASSY LIMA  
AMEMBASSY QUITO  
AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO  
  
C O N F I D E N T I A L LIMA 001667

E.O. 12958: DECL: 2019/11/25  
TAGS: [SNAR](#) [MX](#) [PE](#)  
SUBJECT: Peru Signs Counternarcotics Information Sharing Agreement  
with Mexico

CLASSIFIED BY: Robert C Ward, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, STATE, NARCOTIC  
AFFAIRS SEC... .

id: 236843 DROGAS 1  
date: 11/25/2009 18:57  
refid: 09LIMA1667  
origin: Embassy Lima  
classification: CONFIDENTIAL  
destination:  
header:  
INFO LOG-00 AID-00 AMAD-00 CG-00 CIAE-00 CTME-00 DEAE-00  
DINT-00 DODE-00 WHA-00 EAP-00 DHSE-00 OIGO-00 FBIE-00  
TEDE-00 INR-00 IO-00 L-00 CAC-00 NSAE-00 ISN-00  
NSCE-00 OIC-00 OIG-00 OMB-00 CAEX-00 MCC-00 PM-00  
GIWI-00 P-00 ISNE-00 DOHS-00 FMPC-00 SP-00 IRM-00  
SSO-00 SS-00 STPD-00 TRSE-00 NCTC-00 SCRS-00 PMB-00  
G-00 SAS-00 SANA-00 /000W

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AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

----- header ends -----

C O N F I D E N T I A L LIMA 001667

E.O. 12958: DECL: 2019/11/25  
TAGS: [SNAR](#) [MX](#) [PE](#)  
SUBJECT: Peru Signs Counternarcotics Information Sharing Agreement  
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CLASSIFIED BY: Robert C Ward, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, STATE, NARCOTIC  
AFFAIRS SECTION; REASON: 1.4(B), (D)

¶1. (C) Summary: On November 6, officials in the Peruvian and Mexican Governments signed an agreement in Mexico City designed to improve coordination and cooperation to fight crime. For Peru, the goal is to obtain intelligence to identify and capture Mexican drug traffickers, whose expanded presence in Peru in recent years represents a growing threat, according to Peruvian

authorities. The Peruvian police participant in the talks provided NAS Lima a copy of the agreement and background information on Mexicans in Peru. End Summary.

¶2. (C) On November 13, Peruvian National Police (PNP) Anti-Drug (DIRANDRO) XXXXXXXXXXXX briefed NAS officers on the recent history of Mexican drug traffickers in Peru, and on a new agreement signed by the Government of Peru (GOP) and the Government of Mexico (GOM) designed to improve intelligence sharing. XXXXXXXXXXXX was on the GOP delegation to Mexico City for talks November 5-6. This follows a GOP-GOM meeting held in Lima in February 2009. XXXXXXXXXXXX also noted that there had been two previous coordination meetings between the two governments, in 2001 and 1996.

¶3. (SBU) The purpose of the agreement signed November 6 in Mexico City is to "deepen the coordination and cooperation between the countries" in order to prevent and combat crime. The agreement establishes a working group which will begin meeting by videoconference. The first session is scheduled to occur December 19. Second, the agreement names specific persons who will be the liaisons for information exchange. From Mexico, it will be the Head of the National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information to Combat Crime (CENAPI). For Peru, it will be Colonel Cesar Arevalo, the head of the Office of Intelligence of the Anti-Drug Police (DIRANDRO). The agreement also calls for sharing customs-related information. In the accord, Mexico offers to share information about its proposal regarding the Hemispheric System to Identify Ballistic Fingerprints. The GOM works with the FBI on this, XXXXXXXXXXXX said, adding that Peru is interested in doing the same.

¶4. (SBU) In the agreement Peru expresses interest in learning more about the Mexican experience with organized crime, and seeks a workshop for police, judges, and prosecutors who are specialists in this area. The GOM commits to sharing with the GOP information about specialized training in the field of synthetic drug materials and chemical composition. The GOP invites the GOM to a seminar on precursor chemicals to take place in June 2010 in Lima, co-hosted by Germany. Finally, the agreement calls for cooperation to reduce the local demand for drugs. The agreement was signed by Maestra Marisela Morales Ibanez, the Assistant Prosecutor of Investigation into Organized Crime in Mexico, and by Romulo Pizarro, the head of the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA) in Peru.

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Mexicans in Peru  
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¶5. (C) Coca cultivation in the Puno region of Peru, on the border with Bolivia, is increasing, and Mexicans are behind it, XXXXXXXXXXXX said. He noted that in the past year, 1091 Mexicans suspected of drug trafficking had entered Peru. Authorities at Lima's international airport now have a computerized program that contains samples of real and fraudulent documents from many countries, allowing for better detection. Also, very soon Peruvian authorities will have the ability to run the names of passengers through a database with Interpol. Despite these advances, XXXXXXXXXXXX noted that many drug traffickers enter Peru with fraudulent passports, or by private plane that lands in a clandestine airstrip, avoiding immigration altogether. XXXXXXXXXXXX was confident that information will be shared by Mexico and Peru more frequently and faster as a result of this agreement.

¶6. (C) XXXXXXXXXXXX stressed that there are no Mexican cartels in Peru, but there are "representatives" of the cartels here. Their presence, he said, has resulted in a "climate of violence" including targeted assassinations. For example, on June 30, 2005, Peruvian judge Mariano de la Cruz released Mexican drug trafficker Miguel Morales Morales (aka "Malamud") from prison. Morales was a representative of the Tijuana cartel, according to XXXXXXXXXXXX, and had been caught with 1750 kilos of cocaine. Judge de la Cruz was accused of accepting USD 250,000 to free Morales. XXXXXXXXXXXX also cited the case of judge Hernan Saturno Vergara, who was assassinated July 19, 2005 presumably by Mexican assassins after rejecting a request to set free 25 drug traffickers associated with the Tijuana cartel. A third example offered by XXXXXXXXXXXX was the May 10, 2007 murder of Mexican drug trafficker Emigdio Alejandro Pineda Jimenez in Lima, with newspapers reporting he was suspected of stealing 52 kilos of cocaine from the Tijuana cartel.

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History of Cases  
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¶7. (C) XXXXXXXXXXXX cited other notable cases in Peru in the last few years connected to Mexican traffickers. Operation Lena (Firewood) in 2002 resulted in the seizure of 6000 kilos of cocaine in Arequipa, Peru. The drug trafficker was Mexican Rafael Alvarez Navarro (aka Ricardo Garixax). The Miraflores Case in 2003 involved the detention of a Colombian drug trafficker, Manuel Rivera Niebla (aka Manuel Lopez Rivas) connected to the Sinaloa cartel in Mexico; he was working with Mexican traffickers Ricardo Antunez Medina and a Peruvian fisherman, Jose Manuel de la Jara Arriue, to export cocaine by boat from Peru to Mexico. In the Pota Case in 2004, XXXXXXXXXXXX said, Mexican police seized seven tons of cocaine on the ship Colibri coming from Callao port (Lima); Mexican drug trafficker Jorge Perez was the mastermind of the shipment. In the 2005 Maracuya case, Mexican drug trafficker Luis Gabriel Najera Estrada was caught trying to ship 408 kilos of cocaine in frozen fruits from Peru to Mexico. In 2006, Bolivian drug trafficker Luis Amado Pacheco Abraham was arrested in connection with the seizure of 864 kilos of cocaine; years earlier he had been behind the attempt to move four metric tons of cocaine to Mexico via Air Bolivia. In 2006, the boat "Ceci" was intercepted going from Peru to Mexico with four metric tons of cocaine. In 2007, Mexican drug traffickers Ramon Francisco Guerra Gonzalez, Antonio Avalos Valencia, and Enrique Ochoa Garcia were caught with 108 kilos of synthetic drugs. In the Paprika case in 2008, 711 kilos of cocaine were found mixed in eight tons of paprika destined for Mexico. Four Mexican drug traffickers, Jose Luis Romero Soto, Javier Gomez Morales, Ricardo Rivera Landell, and Eric Omar Angulo Urtusuastegui were detained in connection with the seizure of 210 kilos of cocaine in the Pirana case. In May 2009, Peruvian flagged vessel "Fausaqui 1" was interdicted by a U.S. navy ship and found to have 250 kilos of cocaine. In June 2009, Mexican drug trafficker Saulo Mauricio Parra Tejada was arrested after police found 106 kilos of cocaine in his car.

18. (U) XXXXXXXXXXXX provided the following statistics:

a) The number of Mexicans who visited Peru in 2008:

106,590 entered

105,587 exited

b) The number of Mexicans arrested in Peru for drug trafficking:

2003: 5

2004: 12

2005: 25

2006: 17

2007: 20

2008: 13

c) The quantity of cocaine seized from Mexican passengers transiting Peru, in kg:

2003: 35

2004: 254

2005: 2133

2006: 1192

2007: 342

2008: 2256

d) Mexicans in prison in Peru for drug trafficking:

Ricardo Rivera Landell

Javier Gomez Morales

Jose Luis Romero Soto

Erick Angulo Urtusvastegui

Alfonso Perez Zepeda

Margarita Zunzunegui Cuellar

Jose Manuel Arellano Andrade

Juan Carlos Torrest Ibarra

Casildo Encinas Cota

Ivan Alejandro Flores Brindis

Isaura Marlene Dominguez Herrera

Marco Antonio Tlahuico Calixto

Misael Medina Garcia

Jose Mauricio Gasca Medina

Carlos Daniel Ballesteros Lugo

Maria Guadalupe Ruiz Rangel

Guaalupe Violeta Rocha Ramirez

Diego Ibanez Herrera

Ignacio Salvador Sanchez Carrillo

Eduardo Manzano Munoz

Aldo Javier Ramirez Gomez

Victor Emilio Meza Saldana

Oria Hernandez Acevedo Nishimoto

Saulo Parra Tejada

Jorge Velasquez Quiroz

Andres Mondragon Ruiz

Ricardo Carlos Barrera Morales

Jose de Luna Lobato

19. (C) Comment: The agreement signed November 6 calls for cooperation by Peru and Mexico to fight a wide range of criminal activity; however, Peru is clearly most focused on identifying and capturing Mexican drug traffickers. According to Peruvian authorities, Mexican drug traffickers are expanding their presence and operations in Peru. Most of the Mexican traffickers in prison in Peru are low level mules. Major traffickers (Mexican and other nationalities) have eluded Peruvian police. This agreement represents a small step forward in tackling the growing problem of increasing presence of Mexican drug traffickers in Peru.

MCKINLEY

=====CABLE ENDS=====